

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND OFFICERS
OF THE
ALABAMA INSTITUTION

Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,

FOR THE YEAR 1871.

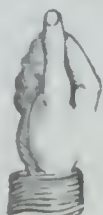
TO THE GOVERNOR.

Senate—2,000 Copies.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. :
W. W. SCREWS, STATE PRINTER.

1871.

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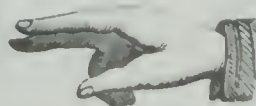
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— OF THE —

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

ALABAMA INSTITUTION

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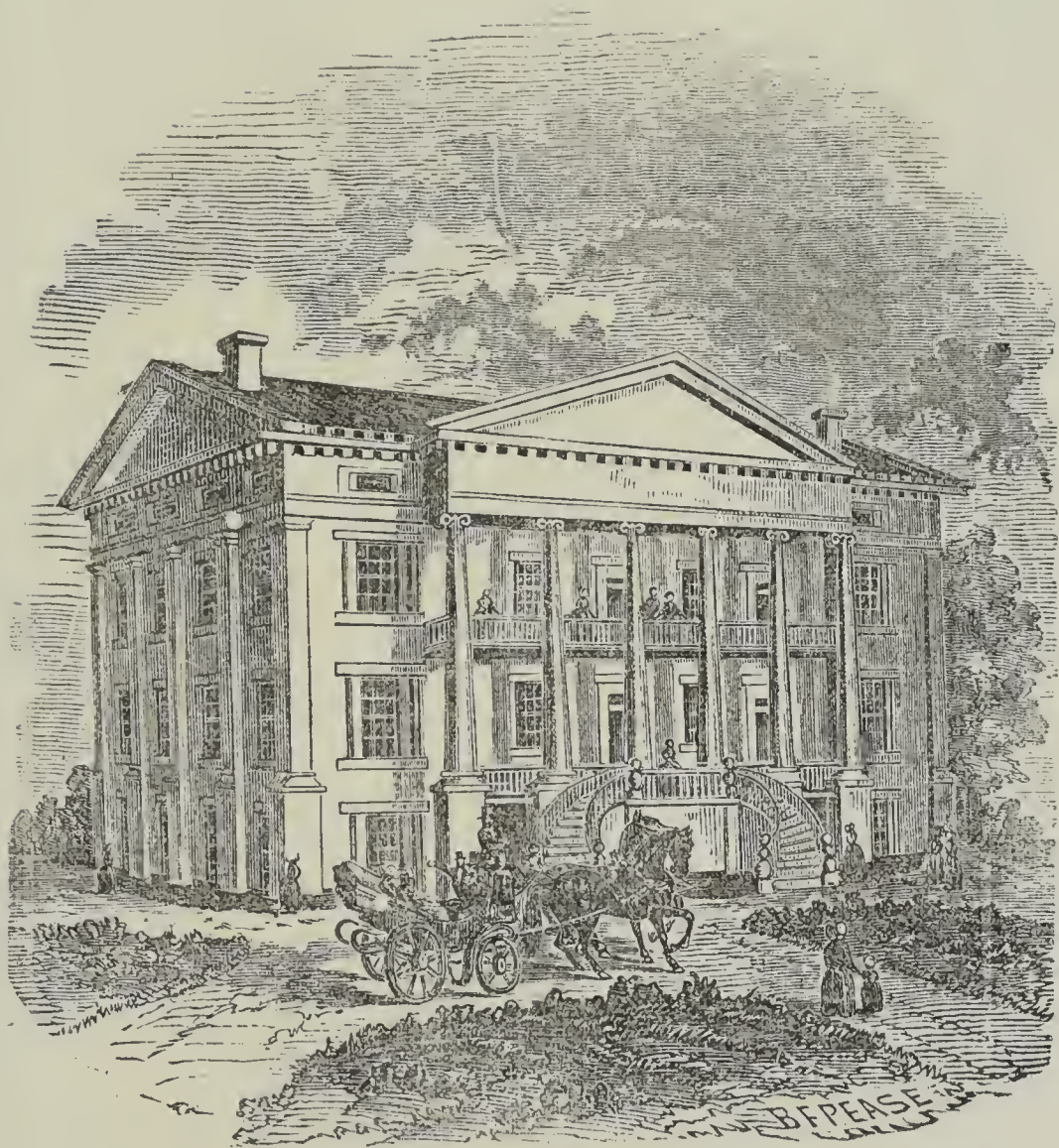
Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,

FOR THE YEAR 1871,

TO THE GOVERNOR.



MONTGOMERY, ALA. :
W. W. SCREWS, STATE PRINTER.
1871.



REPORT.

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
ALA. INSTITUTION FOR DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND.
Talladega, Ala., Nov. 1, 1871.

To His Excellency,

ROBERT B. LINDSAY,

Governor of Alabama :

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the eleventh annual report of the Board of Commissioners and Officers of the Alabama Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

The several reports show the condition and progress of the Institution, and suggest its wants.

The report of the Improvement Committee is referred to for detailed expenditure of special appropriation for improvements, furniture, &c.

The increase in the number of pupils, and the suggestions of the Principal in his report to the Board on that subject, demands the special attention of the Legislature, and I trust will meet the approval of your excellency.

Respectfully submitted.

M. H. CRUIKSHANK,
President.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

To M. H. Cruikshank, President of the Board :

SIR: I have the honor, in accordance with the requirement of section 5 of the by-laws of the Institution, to submit the following :

I beg leave to state in the outset that this report will not be long, as it will be accompanied with the reports from the other officers of the Institution. There have been some changes in the officers of the Institution.

Mrs. C. B. Asbury, for several years our faithful and efficient matron, whose kindness and devotion to the duties of her office had endeared her to us all, has, on account of ill health, resigned. Mrs. E. A. Johnson, teacher of the advanced class of mutes last year, has been appointed in her stead.

Mr. W. S. Johnson (himself a mute) has been added to our corps of teachers. The other officers and teachers the same as reported last year.

The Board of Commissioners have been diligent themselves, and through their Improvement Committee, in making the improvements and repairs contemplated by the act passed at the last session of the General Assembly.

The report of the Improvement Committee will show fully what disposition has been made of the fund appropriated for repairs, improvements, lights, water, &c.

The Principal's report sets forth the present condition and future prospects and requirements of the Institution.

It will be seen from the Principal's report, that the annual appropriation, always heretofore sufficient, must be increased to enable the Institution to take care of the increased number of pupils now in attendance.

It is only necessary, we believe, that the members of the Legislature be convinced of the necessity for an increase in the appropriation, to secure its being made.

It is the policy and determination of the Commissioners to administer the affairs of the Institution in an economical and judicious manner. The Board invite the closest inspection of all the affairs of the Institution.

With fresh gratitude to God for His protecting care over us in the past, and relying upon Him for help in the future, we commit this Institution to his keeping for another year.

JO. H. JOHNSON,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To the Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN : At the end of another year it becomes my duty to place upon record a statement of the condition of the Institution, so far as it comes under my personal supervision.

The marked liberality manifested toward it by the General Assembly, the enlargement of its sphere of usefulness, growing out of increased numbers, the degree of health, amounting almost to exemption from sickness of any kind, enjoyed by its inmates, the improvements made in the appliances essential to the working of many of the departments, and the steady progress which has been made toward realizing our ideal of what such an institution ought to be,—all point toward the past year as one to be remembered in our history. We feel grateful to a kind Providence, which has “been over us and about us,” prospering us and opening wider and wider to us the field of usefulness.

PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE SINCE LAST REPORT.

Whole number mutes and blind.....	69
Number mutes.....	53
“ blind.....	16—69
“ males blind.....	8
“ females blind.....	8
“ male mutes.....	19
“ female mutes.....	34—69

There are at this time, (Oct. 30, 1871,) in the Institution, whole number.....	58
Number mutes.....	45
“ blind.....	13—58

This is quite an increase over any former year at the opening of the session.

We have as teachers in the mute department, besides the Principal, two male teachers, (no female teacher.) Messrs.

Jehu A. Hoge and W. S. Johnson, both mutes themselves, are devoting their best energies, both in and out of the school room, for the advancement of their classes. We have more pupils classified as they are than can be taught satisfactorily by the teachers; and I would recommend to the Board the employment of another. Mrs. E. A. Johnson, who taught the advanced class last year has been called to the duties of matron in the stead of Mrs. Asbury, who was forced to retire on account of impaired health. Our most urgent demand now is, for a teacher for the *advanced* class of mutes.

Mr. R. R. Asbury is still in charge of the class of blind pupils, and has met the full expectations of those who selected him to fill this important position. Miss Omberg, the music teacher, has met with good success with her class, and has now the gratification of seeing some of the fruits of her labors in this new field of instruction.

The duties of Steward and Physician have been performed by the writer.

The condition of the buildings, premises, furniture, bedding, &c., has been pretty thoroughly shown in the report of the Improvement Committee, and need not occupy any place in this report.

The increased number of pupils, and the addition of the blind department has so encroached upon our space for school or recitation rooms, that we have been forced to give up two rooms in the wood building in the rear of the institution intended for bathing rooms for the girls, to be used as recitation rooms. The old school room in the main building we now use as a sitting room for the girls, and as a study room at night. As soon as our shop building is finished we propose to use our floor as a school room until the means are afforded us to erect a suitable school building with a chapel included. We propose to erect this building east of the main building, and at the same distance from it as the new shop building now being built. We estimate the cost of such a building at eight thousand

dollars (\$8,000.) For this sum a building can be put up large enough, and complete in all its parts, for the purposes of the institution for many years to come. We earnestly ask of your honorable body to urge this pressing want of the institution on the attention of the Legislature.

Our laundry and bakery is a poor, unsightly wooden shed, occupying a place in the middle of the back premises, and greatly marring the appearance of the grounds, besides being, from its inferior and defective construction, difficult to keep clean.

We can for a small sum remove these two indispensable establishments and rebuild them under the roof of our old shop building, but would recommend that a new brick building be erected for the purpose. The fences around the premises need repairing, and an entirely new and substantial front fence would add greatly to the appearance of the institution.

We trust that the judicious and economical expenditure of the Improvement fund, heretofore granted to us, will justify the Legislature in the eyes of a generous public, in making the necessary appropriations to enable us to complete these much needed improvements. As the chief executive officer of the Institution, I beg of the Board to invite a visit by a committee, appointed by the Legislature, to examine into and report upon the affairs and management of the Institution.

Since date of last report, embracing a period of one year and covering four quarterly settlements with the Board, I have received the sum of twelve thousand and ninety-eight 18-100 dollars, from the hands of the Treasurer and from sale of horse, and have expended the sum of twelve thousand five hundred and forty-four 75-100 dollars, leaving a balance due me of four hundred and forty-six 57-100 dollars. It will be seen from this statement that we have confined the expenses of the Institution within the annual appropriation of thirteen thousand

dollars ; leaving a balance to our credit of four hundred and forty-five 25-100 dollars.

Although this report is only intended to cover the year ending September 30, 1871, we deem it proper to state here that, as will be shown by the list of pupils appended to this report, the number of pupils has increased to fifty-eight, the number now in the Institution, and the sum appropriated for the support of the Institution will be insufficient.

The average cost per pupil in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is two hundred and sixty dollars. In Institution for the Blind, or where both mutes and blind persons are received, the cost is greater.

We have now sixty-two pupils in the Institution, and will, in all probability, have seventy before the first of January, 1872, which, at the minimum rate of two hundred and sixty dollars each will require nearly eighteen thousand dollars to support and instruct them.

In this connection I come to speak of a matter that gives us more trouble than any thing else in connection with the management of the Institution, and that is, the suitable clothing of the pupils. Many of them are here now, almost entirely unprovided for the winter. Their friends are either unable or unwilling to furnish them with the necessary clothes to keep them decent and comfortable. We are not allowed to furnish them clothing at the expense of the Institution ; we can't send them home, and we are at a great loss to know what to do unless some means be provided to remedy the evil. This trouble is obviated in many States, as in Illinois and in New York, by an act of the General Assembly authorizing the Superintendent of the Institution, whenever a pupil is too poor to procure clothing sufficient to keep him or her decent and comfortable, to procure the same and certify the same to the auditor of the State, whose duty it is made to tax up the amount of the cost of the clothes to the county from which the pupil comes. In this way each county is

required to pay for the clothing of their indigent mute and blind children, pupils in the State Institution.

Something must be done to remedy this great evil or else we shall be compelled to refuse admission to many who ought to be in school.

In the musical department we are much in need of another piano and a cabinet organ. The instrument we have is a fine one and ought only to be used by the more advanced pupils. Besides, having only one instrument, time enough for practice is not allowed for each pupil.

I submit, herewith, the report of a committee of five of the most distinguished Superintendents of Institutions for the Blind in this country, appointed by the second convention of American instructors for the Blind held at Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of August last, to whom was referred the following resolution :

“*Resolved*, That it is not expedient to instruct the blind in the same institution with deaf-mutes.”

I would respectfully ask that it be printed with the report, together with the discussions on it.

I am satisfied that the position taken by the convention is correct and must sooner or later, demand the attention of the Legislature. I also submit a copy of the act of the General Assembly of Illinois, passed in 1857, and which has been found to work well and obviate the difficulty of which we complain in reference to the clothing of our pupils. I would ask that it be printed with this report.

And, finally, gentlemen, for your uniform kindness to me personally, and for the interest you have manifested in the affairs of the Institution, I return you my sincere thanks, and hope that you may live long to enjoy the happiness that flows from the recollections of a well spent life.

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JO. H. JOHNSON,

Principal.

REPORT.

ALABAMA INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND,

In acc't with A. G. Storey, Treas'r, from Nov. 19, 1870, to July 4, 1871.

1870.

Nov. 19—To am't paid M. H. Cruikshank, President Board Commissioners, draft in favor of Jos. H. Johnson, Principal.....	\$ 3,029 65
---	-------------

1871.

Jan. 12—To am't paid M. H. Cruikshank, President Board Commissioners, draft in favor of Jos. H. Johnson, Principal.....	3,100 35
April 1—To am't paid M. H. Cruikshank, President Board Commissioners, draft in favor of Jos. H. Johnson, Principal.....	3,089 34
July 10—To am't paid M. H. Cruikshank, President Board Commissioners, draft in favor of Jos. H. Johnson, Principal.....	2,828 80
	<hr/> \$12,048 14

CR.

1870.

Nov. 19—By am't received from State Treasurer on my warrant, date October 1st, 1870.....	\$ 3,029 65
--	-------------

1871.

Jan. 12—By am't received from State Treasurer on my warrant, date January 3d, 1871.....	3,100 35
April 1—By am't received from State Treasurer on my warrant, date March 25th, 1871.....	3,089 34
July 10—By am't received from State Treasurer on my warrant, date July 4th, 1871.....	2,828 80
	<hr/> \$12,048 14

A. G. STOREY, *Treasurer.*

Audited, and found correct.

WM. TAYLOR,
G. T. McAFEE,
Auditing Committee.

Jos. H. JOHNSON, Principal,

In acc't with the Alabama Institute for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind,
1870.

Oct. 1—To am't of warrant on A. G. Storey, Treas'r, dated October 1st, 1870.....	\$ 3,029 65
1871.	
Jan. 4—To am't of warrant on A. G. Storey, Treas'r, dated January 4th, 1871.....	3,160 37
Mar. 25—To am't of warrant on A. G. Storey, Treas'r, dated March 25th, 1871.....	3,089 35
July 3—To am't of warrant on A. G. Storey, Treas'r, dated July 3d, 1871.....	2,828 81
1870.	
Oct. 1—To am't from sale of horse, October 1st, 1870.....	50 00
	<hr/>
	\$12,098 18

CR.

By am't due Principal, as per statement last R port.....	\$ 157 15
“ paid salaries third quarter, 1870.....	872 50
“ “ current expenses fourth quarter.....	2,142 87
“ “ salaries fourth quarter.....	1,007 50
“ “ current expenses first quarter 1871.....	2,001 35
“ “ salaries first quarter.....	1,085 00
“ “ current expenses second quarter.....	2,243 80
“ “ salaries second quarter.....	1,085 00
“ advanced R. R. Asbury on third quarter 1871.....	150 00
“ paid R. R. Asbury, increased pay.....	74 45
“ “ “ “ expenses of trip canvassing for pupils.....	70 55
“ “ expenses third quarter 1871.....	1,651 58
	<hr/>
	\$12,544 75
	<hr/>
	12,098 18
	<hr/>
Amount due Jos. H. Johnson to balance.....	\$ 446 57
Audited, and found correct.	

WM. TAYLOR,
G. T. McAFEE,
Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
AND CHAIRMAN OF THE IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE OF THE
ALABAMA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE
BLIND.

To the Board of Commissioners :

GENTLEMEN—Section 3 of an act entitled “An act to provide for the repairs and improvement of the Alabama Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,” requires the President of the Board of Commissioners to include in his annual report to the Governor of the State a complete and minute account of the expenditures of the appropriation made by said act.

The Board of Commissioners, at their regular meeting, held in February last, appointed two of their number, to-wit, the President of the Board and Dr. Wm. Taylor, and the Principal of the Institution, a Committee on Repairs and Improvements, to which was entrusted the duty of superintending the repairs and improvements necessary to be made, to procure suitable furniture, and provide lights, water, &c., for the Institution.

The committee entered promptly and earnestly upon the work assigned it, and has labored faithfully to discharge the trust in a manner that would meet the approval of the Board, and carry out the objects of the appropriation.

The following is a detailed statement of the work done, and expenditures made, most of which has been done under the general direction of the Board, and has been inspected and approved by it. The committee requests that this statement be made a part of the report to the Governor of the State, in compliance with the requirements of law.

Respectfully submitted,

M. H. CRUIKSHANK,

*President of the Board of Commissioners,
and Chairman of Improvement Committee.*

REPORT OF THE IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE.

To the Board of Commissioners :

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee, to whom was entrusted the matter of repairs and improvements, purchasing furniture, providing for lights, water, &c., for the Alabama Institution for Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, submit the following:

Deeming it of the first importance to preserve the main building, the committee had the wood work thoroughly repainted, both outside and inside. The painting was done by Mr. Charles Seabrook, who executed his contract with us promptly and faithfully. The painting of the gables and deep cornice was accomplished by swinging from the roof.

A substantial barn and stable has been erected. The building is fifty feet in length by thirty in width, and has a brick foundation wall twelve inches in thickness. The first or main story is ten feet in height, and the upper half story is seven feet high. The building contains stalls for nine head of stock, a feed room, tool and harness room, and a wagon and carriage room fourteen by thirty feet in size. The upper room has no partition walls. The sides are supported by iron girders, rendering the whole strong and secure. The building is surmounted by a cupola for ventilation, and has a porch covering two-thirds of the front. The whole is well painted and presents a fine appearance. It furnishes ample barn and stable room for the purposes of the institution for many years. A cistern constructed in the stable yard proved a failure on account of a porous limestone rock found near the bottom.

The barn and stables were built by Mr. William Stockdale, and reflects credit on him as a builder.

The Board of Commissioners having decided to light the building with gas, the committee contracted with Messrs. Eichberg and Langgesser, of Atlanta, Ga., to fit the building up with the necessary gas pipe—the work to be done according to the rules of the Philadelphia Gas Light

Company, at $22\frac{1}{2}$ cents per foot, the contractors to furnish all the material and to do the work subject to our approval; the fixtures to be furnished us at list prices. To supply the gas we acted under the direction of the board and purchased one of Ganster's domestic gas machines, manufactured by the New York Gas Light Company, of which Mr. Win. Foster, Jr., is president. We ordered a fifty light machine, the difference in price being one hundred and fifty dollars, was donated to us by the company. The apparatus was received and put up in July, and has given satisfaction. The pipeing was very carefully put in; the floors were taken up and the whole of it carefully concealed. The generator is located in a brick building built for the purpose and situated eighty feet from the main building. In accordance with the request of the board of commissioners, we provided for the introduction of water into the building, and for this purpose contracted with Messrs. Eichberg and Langgesser to furnish and put up a sheet iron tank of sufficient strength, well braced and riveted, six feet in diameter and five feet in height, with an inch rim (to hold 1,057 gallons.) This tank is placed on a circular brick tower twelve feet in diameter at the base and thirty-two feet high. From this tank is run an inch and a half pipe to supply wash basins in the main building and boiler in kitchen. We also contracted with the same parties to furnish and put up eighteen wash basins, consisting each of one marbleized, wedgewood, patent overflow basin, one basin cock, one silver-plated plug and chain; the basins to be supplied through an inch and a half pipe from the tank to the building; thence with one inch pipe to first story, and three-quarters of an inch pipe to third story, and half inch pipe to each basin. In the dining-room we have made and put up a dish-washing sink, with hot and cold water supplied through two $\frac{5}{8}$ inch draw-cocks. The kitchen sink made of iron is also supplied with hot and cold water through $\frac{5}{8}$ inch cocks, and affords an abundance of hot and cold water at

all times. Each upright main pipe has a separate stop cock. There is also a main stop cock under the tank, all properly fitted and executed in the most substantial and workmanlike manner. In connection with the water works we have purchased and put up one of McGowan's "Victor Force Pumps," size $2\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ inches. With this pump we can throw up into the tank forty gallons of water per minute. We have also provided one hundred and fifty feet of good rubber hose, one and a half inches in diameter. This is arranged so as to be readily attached in case of fire. The pump is located over a large new cistern just built, thirty feet in the rear and opposite the centre of the main building, and near the tower on which the tank is placed. We also procured a galvanized iron boiler $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ feet in size, which is put up in connection with the kitchen range, and from which we draw our supply of hot water for cooking and bathing purposes. It can also be used to furnish water to bath rooms when built.

The waste pipes are one and a half inches in diameter, and empty into a brick sewer well laid in lime cement. The hot water pipe from boiler in kitchen to dining room is laid in a wooden box coated with tar to keep the water from cooling too rapidly by contact with the earth. The back yard of the institute premises we have had carefully graded, underdrained and graveled, which adds much to the comfort and convenience of the occupants. The front yard has been much improved also by re-arranging the walks and drives and grading the same as far as we have been able to procure the material for this purpose.

The main drain is fourteen inches in diameter, and extends one hundred and fifty feet from the main buildings. It is proposed to extend this so as to convey the water out of the grounds as soon as we are able to do so.

The old wooden steps in front of the main building, which were not only unsightly but insecure, obstructing the light and preventing the ventilation of the large base-

ment dining room, have been removed. Substantial, durable and handsome iron steps of the latest improved pattern, with secure hand rails, have been erected.

These steps rest upon a stone foundation, and are put up in the best style for appearance and durability. They are so constructed as not to obstruct the light or air from the dining room, and make a neat, substantial and elegant improvement.

The kitchen and storeroom building, in the rear, has been neatly painted, and the kitchen thoroughly refitted.

This brings us to the last, and only unfinished portion of the work entrusted to us,—the new brick building for mechanical department. We adopted a plan of building suggested to us, and approved by the board, and let the work out to contractors; the brick work to James McCann, and the wood work to E. G. Morris. The former to lay the brick at four dollars per thousand; the latter to furnish all the material, hardware, locks, glass, &c. The building is located west of, and fronts on a line with, the main building. It is thirty-two feet front, and fifty-four feet deep. It has a basement nine feet in height; the first story twelve feet in height, the second story ten feet. The roof is of the modern French or Mansard pattern, and furnishes what is termed a Mansard story. The walls are eighteen inches thick to top of basement, thence twelve inches to the top. There are eight pilasters, projecting eight inches, to top of basement, and capped with sand stone, thence projecting four inches to top of wall. The stairs, from ground floor to Mansard story, run up in the centre of the building. All openings are arched the whole thickness of the wall. The doors have flat circle tops. There is to be a front stair case from ground to entrance on first floor.

The brick work is completed in a substantial manner, and the frames and timbers, except the roof, have been placed in position. The slate for the roof is on the ground, trimmed, punched, and ready to be put on. The flooring

is dried and dressed; the door shutters and dormer window frames are complete, and the whole building can and will be, we think, completed within a month, if the weather is suitable for work.

The improvements made, we think, will commend themselves to the Board, and bear the closest inspection. The committee have given close personal attention to the work, and feel that every dollar has been judiciously expended.

The furniture for the building was selected and purchased by Dr. Johnson, the principal of the Institution. The purchase was made in Cincinnati, the committee paying his traveling expenses. The furniture has been examined and approved by the Board; the furniture is made to order; well seasoned black walnut is the material used in its construction, except for the chairs, which are of oak, with "outside-round" rattan bottoms. The mattresses were all made in the Institution by the pupils, costing nothing except for materials.

In apportioning the items of expenditure, it has been difficult sometimes to separate the items so as to charge the proper amount to each improvement. The freight bills were frequently for items belonging to different improvements, and the laborers and mechanics employed were frequently transferred from one part of the work to another.

The following list of expenditures shows the amount paid out thus far, and approximates as nearly as it is possible to do the cost of each separate item in the list of improvements.

For shop building.....	\$2,344 77	
“ barn and stables.....	1,248 60	
“ painting.....	968 50	
“ furniture.....	908 50	
“ pump and fixtures.....	161 55	
“ step to main building.....	413 40	
“ gas fitting and plumbing.....	1,650 28	
“ bath boiler.....	114 70	
“ traveling expenses of agent to Cincinnati....	83 05	
“ fencing lumber.....	114 60	
“ cisterns.....	103 70	
“ grading.....	18 50	
“ general repairs.....	27 48	\$8,157 69
Unexpended balance		1,842 31
Total.....		\$10,000 00

It is believed by the committee that the unexpended balance of \$1,842 21 will be sufficient to complete the new building now in course of construction for a workshop. The cost of every item of improvement was carefully estimated, so as not to exceed the amount of the appropriation.

Receipted bills and vouchers for each item of expenditure made by us accompanies this report.

This, we think, embraces everything of importance in connection with the improvement and repairs, purchase of furniture, the providing for lights, water, &c., so far as we have been able to get the work done, up to the date of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

M. H. CRUIKSHANK,

W. TAYLOR,

JO. H. JOHNSON,

Improvement Committee.

A. G. STOREY, Treasurer.

In account with Alabama Institution for Deaf, Dumb and the Blind :

Dr.

To amount of improvement fund..... \$40,000 00

Cr.

By amounts paid out on drafts of M. C. Cruikshank, chairman
of improvement committee, as per detached statement sub-
mitted 8,157 69

Balance unexpended November 1, 1871..... \$1,842 31

A. G. STOREY, Treasurer.

Audited, found correct and approved.

G. T. McAFEE, Auditor.

GEO. S. WALDEN, Special Auditor.

LIST OF PAPERS SENT TO THE INSTITUTION FREE.

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | Montgomery Daily Advertiser..... | Montgomery, Alabama. |
| 2. | Rome Daily Commercial..... | Rome, Georgia. |
| 3. | Southern Argus..... | Selma, Alabama. |
| 4. | Rome Tri-Weekly Courier | Rome, Georgia. |
| 5. | Birmingham Sun..... | Birmingham, Alabama. |
| 6. | Shelby Guide..... | Columbiana, " |
| 7. | Evergreen Observer..... | Evergreen, " |
| 8. | Union Springs Times..... | Union Springs, " |
| 9. | Wilcox Viindicator | Camden, " |
| 10. | Talladega Watchtower..... | Talladega, " |
| 11. | Alabama Reporter..... | " " |
| 12. | Mountain Home | " " |
| 13. | Mutes Chronicle..... | Columbus, Ohio. |
| 14. | Deaf Mute Advance A..... | Jacksonville, Ill. |
| 15. | Pelican.... | Baton Rouge, La. |
| 16. | Silent World..... | Washington, D. C. |

The thanks of all connected with the Institution are
tendered to the generous proprietors of the above papers.

LIST OF PUPILS.

No.	Names.	Post-Office.	County.
1	Mims, Maria C.....	Prattville.....	Autauga.
2	Wakefield, Mary A.....	Alexandria.....	Calhoun.
3	Wakefield, S. J.....	".....	"
4	Malear, Josephine.....	Hackneyville.....	Tallapoosa.
5	Malear, Delilah.....	".....	"
6	Campbell, William J.....	Rockford.....	Coosa.
7	Elrod, Elvira E.....	Sulphur Spring.....	Calhoun.
8	McCaine, Emma.....	Ashland.....	Clay.
9	McCaine, Virginia.....	".....	"
10	House, James.....	Centre.....	Cherokee.
11	Christian, Mary C.....	Union Town.....	Perry.
12	Storey, James W.....	Union.....	Greene.
13	Whitman, Georgia.....	Marion.....	Perry.
14	Moore, L. B.....	Troy.....	Pike.
15	Groom, Ella Z.....	Allenton.....	Wilcox.
16	Toney, Mary E.....	Union Springs.....	Bullock.
17	Toney, Georgia.....	".....	"
18	Toney, Laura.....	".....	"
19	Steed, Jane S.....	Oak Level.....	Cleburne.
20	Trucks, Martha.....	Prierfield.....	Bibb.
21	Owens, Jennie.....	Greenville.....	Butler.
22	Harriss, Willie.....	".....	"
23	Morgan, Sarah.....	Pine Hill.....	Wilcox.
24	Morgan, Jane.....	".....	"
25	Morgan, Algerina.....	".....	"
26	Watson, Martha.....	White Plains.....	Calhoun.
27	Roberts, Osceola.....	Columbiana.....	Shelby.
28	Williams, Smith.....	Gordo.....	Pickens.
29	Cowsert, Angeline.....	Olney.....	"
30	Doherty, Francis P.....	Mobile.....	Mobile.
31	Briscoe, John D.....	Stephenson.....	Jackson.
32	Payne, G. E. H.....	Dudleyville.....	Tallapoosa.
33	Cardinal, L. C.....	Montgomery.....	Montgomery.
34	Hughs, John T.....	Gordo.....	Pickens.
35	Hughs, Caroline.....	".....	"
36	Wilson, S. J.....	Rock Mills.....	Randolph.
37	Dickey, M. E. A.....	Ralph Branch.....	Montgomery.
38	Gardner, James H.....	".....	"
39	Morgan, George D.....	West Point, Ga.....	Chambers.
40	Daughdrill, Colin J.....	Mobile.....	Mobile.
41	Campbell, Zilpha.....	Louisville.....	Barbour.
42	Beasley, Calhoun.....	Clayton.....	"
43	Beasley, Mary A.....	".....	"
44	Davirson, W. G.....	Abbeville.....	Henry.
45	Davirson, Isaac.....	".....	"
46	Wheeler, Thomas.....	".....	"
47	Lawson, J. S.....	Bullock.....	Crenshaw.
48	Brundage, H. J.....	Leon.....	"
49	Martin, John H.....	Bell's Landing.....	"
50	Long, Louisa J.....	Pollard.....	"
51	Long, Martha M.....	".....	"

LIST OF PUPILS—Continued.

No.	Names.	Post-Office.	County.
52	Parish, Sophronia		Dale.
53	McCullers, Roxy	Rockford	Coosa.
54	Wright, Eloin	Lawrenceville	Henry.
55	Tims, Robert	Springville	St. Clair.
56	Cox, Henry	"	"
57	Cox, Richard	"	"
58	Cox, Jane	"	"
59	Graham, Emma	Mobile	Mobile.
60	Fisher, Sarah	"	"
61	McKeever, Willie	"	"
62	Knox, Lamar	Talladega	Talladega.
63	Farr, Edward		
64	Simpson, Lizzie		
65	Simms		
66	Davis, Julia	Gadsden	Etowah.
67	Davis, Alice	"	"
68	White, Frank		
69	McCormick, William		
70	Banister, Martha	Talladega	Talladega.

REPORT.

Resolved, That it is not expedient to instruct the blind in the same institution with deaf mutes.

The committee to whom the foregoing resolution was referred, would present the following as among the reasons sustaining it :

1. Deaf mutes and the blind differ from each other, even more widely than either class differs from those having all their senses; these differences, constitutional or incidental, are such that they cannot be intimately associated without unpleasant results.

2. The modes of instruction peculiar to each class are entirely unlike and incompatible.

3. When both classes are instructed together, the mutes, being usually more numerous than the blind, are likely to engross a still larger proportionate share of the attention of the officers.

4. The experience of institutions for both classes shows that, while the department for mutes prospers, and its inmates increase with the population, the growth of the blind department is almost invariably retarded.

Your Committee believe that in new States, where the number of blind pupils is not sufficient to warrant the establishment of an institution, it is far better to provide for the instruction of these pupils in some neighboring institution, till such time as the State has some twenty-five or thirty blind pupils, and has established an institution of its own.

Respectfully submitted.

A. D. LORD,
T. H. LITTLE,
J. F. TOMLINSON,
H. H. JOHNSON,
G. L. SMEAD,
Committee.

Mr. CHURCHMAN moved that the report be adopted and spread upon the minutes of the Convention.

Mr. LORD—I do not know that it is necessary to enter into any discussion of the reasons assigned in the report for the course that the committee recommend. It is too true, that many of our States have gone forward and established their institutions, without regarding the intimations they have received in regard to this subject; and, in some cases at least, have deeply regretted, when subsequently in the east, or in other parts of the country, they saw well-established institutions, that they had taken the course they did. It is time now that we should speak authoritatively upon such points. I know we cannot expect to control Legislatures in such a manner as to command regard for our utterances; but if we can speak in an advisory manner, and be heard by the public, or by those who have the control of these interests, it is certainly desirable to do so.

I have in my mind several institutions with whose history I am familiar, from having received all their reports and read them with care; and I have no hesitation in saying that, in the case of many institutions, it would have been infinitely better for them if they had not been established for ten or fifteen years after they were. Not reaching above the number of fifteen, seventeen, or twenty pupils, better, much better would it have been, if they had not had an existence at all.

It seems to me that the State of Minnesota had better, by far, have provided for the instruction of its pupils in the Wisconsin Institution for some years to come, and thus made it more efficient in every respect; the classes larger, the teachers would be more ambitious to excel, with increased power to act upon their pupils as they could not upon smaller classes.

After the Institution of Maryland was opened in a fine building in Baltimore, if the State of Virginia had been pleased to send its blind pupils there for a period of five,

ten, or fifteen years, it would have been very greatly to the advantage of that class in both States.

I will not enlarge upon the evils connected with the commencing of a feeble institution. I think it must be seen at a glance, that the expense must be very much greater than where there is anything like a reasonable number; and there are likely to be objections awakened in the minds of the people to the whole plan of attempting to educate the blind.

From my personal acquaintance with institutions that have been commenced in this manner, and from the lack of discipline and scholarship in every department, which seems to be incidental to a feeble existence of this sort, I feel that this matter should be urged upon the public, so far as it is possible for us to exert any influence.

Mr. CHURCHMAN—I wish to call attention to one case of this kind that has recently occurred, and that is the case of Louisiana. In the replies which were received to the first circular issued in regard to this Convention, the Superintendent of the Louisiana Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind informed me that the Legislature of Louisiana had separated the two departments, and had taken steps for the organization of a distinct institution for the blind. This has been done, too, after the incurring of a very heavy expense for buildings. They have a building at Baton Rouge large enough, perhaps, to accommodate all the deaf and dumb and blind in the State of Louisiana and several of the adjoining States. They seem to have at last become aware of the disadvantages arising from the union of the two institutions, and to have retraced their steps, although the expense of doing so is very heavy.

Mr. LITTLE—Having had some experience myself in the working of the Louisiana Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, I have had an opportunity to observe, and have observed personally, all of the evils Dr. Lord has referred to, and more too. I think it is high time that some action in regard to this subject were put upon record,

and within the reach of those persons who have the regulation of such matters. It is high time that the institutions for the blind be no longer sacrificed to the interests of the deaf and dumb.

Mr. ANAGOS—Besides what Dr. Lord has said upon the subject of small, feeble institutions, there is another thing which ought to be taken into consideration. The blind, in a great measure, depend for their livelihood upon two things—work and music. We expect to have very few among them so cultivated as to become good teachers in other branches and be able to earn their livelihood in that way. So they depend on their work and music.

To provide a good workshop, furnished with all the necessary machinery and tools, the means supplied to the institutions of some of the States will not suffice; and the same is true with regard to a suitable outfit for a good music department.

How can an institution with an appropriation of from six to ten thousand dollars for a musical department and a work department, expect to prepare good music teachers and mechanics?

I would like for this Convention to decide upon the propriety of establishing institutions where there is a number of pupils less than twenty-five, and without first having secured the means necessary to support them and make them effective. It would be far better in such cases, as Dr. Lord has said, to have no institutions at all, and to let the pupils go to the other institutions.

Mr. TOMLINSON—As I am probably more interested in this matter of dual institutions than most Superintendents present, I wish to make a few remarks upon the subject.

Our Institution is probably the largest one of the kind in the United States. I believe, at the last Convention held by the Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb, a similar resolution to this was passed, and yesterday, in conversation with Mr. MacIntire, Superintendent of the Indiana Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, he requested that we

should get up some such resolution as this, and pass it, giving some of the reasons stated here.

It seems desirable on the part of all, that these two classes of institutions should be separated. The blind always disdain the deaf and dumb, while the deaf and dumb are equally inclined to look down upon the blind. It seems to be the case in our Institution; and it is not at all unfrequent for a blind boy to receive a new phrenological bump from the fist of a deaf mute. Even if we have different sleeping rooms and different recitation rooms for the two classes, yet if they so much as pass each other anywhere about the premises, it is never improbable that something of this kind will happen.

There is another objection to keeping these two dissimilar classes together. It is impossible for the Superintendent to do as well by both as he might be able to do by one alone; because, in the first place, his attention is divided; and, in the next place, the two classes, in their requirements and peculiarities, are very unlike. The deaf and dumb require more attention than the blind, especially on account of their peculiar language; they are therefore apt to receive more attention, and, as a consequence, the blind are apt to be neglected. There is great danger of overlooking and neglecting the trades and occupations which should be taught to the blind. They should be especially cared for in this regard, because, while the pupils of the other class, when they leave the institution, can go home and at once become tillers of the soil, or engage in almost any other kind of manual labor, the blind can not.

In the North Carolina Institution, the blind pupils have increased in numbers, and not decreased. I do not know whether they would have increased more rapidly if they had been separate from the deaf and dumb, or not; but they have not increased in the same ratio that the deaf and dumb have. I think the reason they have not increased in a greater degree, is, that the institution is pretty well filled, and while the parents of the deaf and dumb

are always ready and willing to let them come to the institution, the mother of a blind child very much regrets to part with him. and the Superintendent, having a great many applications from the deaf and dumb, does not exert himself to bring in the blind, whereas it requires exertion to do so. I think, perhaps, that is the reason.

I have done all in my power to show no partiality, and to look after one class as much as the other; but I have been afraid sometimes that I am a little remiss in this direction.

The question being on the resolution, it was adopted.

In relation to indigent pupils, the General Assembly in February, 1857, passed the following act, viz :

"SEC. 10. In all cases where the parents of pupils sent to the Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the education of the blind, are too poor to furnish them with good and sufficient clothing, or where said pupils are without parents and unable to furnish themselves with such clothing, the Judge of the County Court of the county from which they are sent shall certify the same to the principal, who shall procure such necessary clothing and charge the same to said county, and present the account, with the vouchers, to the Auditor of Public Accounts, who thereupon shall draw upon the County Treasurer for the amount so charged to the county; and the said county shall annually assess and collect, by tax, the amount necessary to pay said order or orders; and if said county shall fail so to do, the Circuit Court in said county shall, on application therefor, compel the same by mandamus."

APPROVED February 13th, 1857.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

INDIGENT PUPILS—HOW ADMITTED.

As a matter of convenience to those who may desire to send indigent pupils to the institution, we copy in full the eighth section of the act of the 27th of January, 1860, establishing the institution :

"Be it further enacted, That the main object of the institution shall be to afford the means of education to the indigent deaf and dumb and blind

of the State. Application for admission must be made to the Board of Commissioners in writing, and must state their name, age, place of birth and present residence, how long the applicant has been a resident of this State, that he or she is deaf and dumb or blind, that the applicant, or his or her family, are unable to pay his or her board and tuition. This application must be sworn to by the applicant, or by some one cognizant of the facts, and filed with the board. Whereupon the board shall, if they deem the proof sufficient, cause an order to be entered on the record of their proceedings, admitting said applicant, a certified copy of which shall be delivered to the applicant or his or her parent, guardian or friend, who shall thereupon be admitted as a member of said institution, for the period of time specified in the certificate.

PAY PUPILS.

Those who are able to pay their own way are charged two hundred dollars per school year of forty weeks.



